



# DECORATION DAY IN HONOLULU

(From Thursday's Day)

Decoration Day in Honolulu was a holiday. There was much of sadness and more of gladness in the ceremonials of the day. For those who paid tribute to the Nation's dead and those who recalled their own loved ones now dust beneath the sod the day had a special message and for these the occasion was one of sorrow.

But to most of the people it was a relaxation from the cares of household or business and a day for pleasure in the open. Not that there was aught of respect lacking to the memories of those gone before nor of solemnity in the observance of the day as one set apart by the Government for the special commemoration of those who had fought for the flag and who now had gone to their long rest.

Practically all business was suspended at noon. The banks closed then and the doors of most of the commercial houses were shut to trade at that hour. The streets downtown were crowded all through the forenoon and until the parade formed at half past two o'clock and began its march to the Nuuanu cemetery.

For an hour or more before the time fixed for the gathering of the procession points of vantage on the streets were taken possession of by women and children. Policemen on horseback raced up and down King and Fort streets driving the anxious hackmen from the line of the parade and forcing the awkward and usual array of heavily loaded wagons to other routes.

The parade was made up on King street and was excellently handled. Captain Parker deserves credit for his clever management and by his efforts and those of the rank and file of the police department, an unobstructed way was given the column for formation and marching. Marshal of the Parade Fisher had arranged all details in good style.

The order of the parade was as follows:

Col J H Fisher Marshal  
Patrolmen  
Aides to Marshal Fisher  
Firing Squad from Sth U S Army  
Hawaiian Band  
Col J W Jones and Staff  
National Guard of Hawaii  
Kamehameha School Cadet Band  
Kamehameha School Cadets  
Major Funds U S A H M Sewall Orator of the Day and Lorin Andrews  
Worth Bagley Garrison  
Arms & Navy Union  
Geo W DeLong Post to G A R General Public

The line of march was on Fort to Vineyard, across to Nuuanu and thence to the cemetery.

All day the Nuuanu Valley Cemetery as well as other places of burial in and near the city were thronged with the families and friends of those who lie buried in them. Few of the graves but had flowers to brighten their outlines, and many were hidden under the wealth of blossoms brilliant marigolds contrasting with dark carnations, and pink and white blooms adding to the beauty of the scene.

When the procession reached the Nuuanu Valley Cemetery, where the few heroes of the Civil War who have died in Honolulu are buried, those composing it passed through lines of people who, awaiting its coming, had seated

themselves on the grass above the grave plot.

The services were simple and short. The Government Band played a little knoll above the graves and the firing squad of twenty four men from the Sixth Regulars stood in company front in the line. The members of the

impressive words of this ritual still echoes in many hearts and brought contrasting thoughts to some of those who listened.

When Chaplain E Cook, reading from the manual thanked the Almighty that the sound of the cannon was stilled and the sabre sheathed some could almost hear the sharp crackling of the gatlings in the Philippines and in fancy see the rush of cavalry across the rough Luzon

is a National Cemetery pre-accorded a few well selected words of exhortation which was done in clear ringing voice was as

re and seven years ago our fathers fought upon this continent to secure the right of liberty and the right of all men to equal. Now we are engaged in war testing whether that nation so conceived and so dedicated can endure. We are great in strength of the world and to divide a portion of it to another that that nation is altogether fitting and we should do the best we can. we cannot baffle the thoughts of men living and dead. There have consecrated it

and for the people shall not perish from the earth.

H M Sewall orator of the day, then delivered the following speech, which was received with deep attention

agents of the Grand Army of the Republic.

This is a day of memories for you.

For who cannot call you comrades, it is a day of joy and inspiration.

As we have watched your yearly pilgrimages to this spot with ranks ever thinner and steps more faltering, it does not need the insight of a seer for us to know that the joyous side of this day is for you. Your thoughts go back to comrades fallen in battle and to those who have dropped from your ranks—perhaps since last you met—never to return. And you realize as you pass along the streets that you live in a world of men, of their generation—a generation strangers to you and to your deeds for men are there now who at the time of Sumter and Appomattox were yet unborn, a generation like your own have fought

in battles and heroes of this war are in the mouths of all men as yours were. And you feel perhaps, that even the defenders of the nation in her first days have not been spared the trials of growing old and have been forgotten.

If this you can bear, if you must, but we are your proud drifts and calls for sensitive souls to recall the procession to which you have been called for a quarter of a century, the idea will picture you to your countrymen as an organization mendicant and ever a unworthy pensioners of a nation's debt. Until you ask yourselves

if all you have the reward brave men have the right to expect for the performance of their duty and the only reward cuts off the consciousness of

to done the gratitude of those to whom

passage of the forts at New Orleans Dewey supplant Farrugut? Dewey—how we love him for what he did! Nothing he can do or that can be done in his name can destroy that love or take from our vested right of pride. But never in the supreme moment of victory did he have to bear such thoughts that he after it was won with the congratulations of his countrymen and the tributes of the world, pouring in upon him in modesty and in truth he attributed all that he had done to the training and inspiration of the great Admiral under whom he served in youth.

San Juan was a gallant charge, but to recall a hundred just as gallant where you fought men of your own blood and worthy of your steel and even to end by a Wood a Roosevelt or a Pitt in every regiment in their zeal and valiance a general of rough rid is Roosevelt who holds the hearts of the present generation as none other can be Roosevelt unmindful of you?

Thank God, says he, for the iron in the blood of our fathers, the men who upheld the wisdom of Lincoln and the sword and rifle in the army of God. Let us the children of the men who gave themselves equal to the mighty day, let us the children of the men who won the great Civil War to a triumphant conclusion—praise the God of our fathers for the nobility, the counsels of peace were won, for the suffering and loss the kindness of sorrow and despair were unflinchingly faced, and the scars of strife and land for in the end the slaves was freed the Union restored and the mighty American Republic placed once more as a helmeted queen among the nations.

No veterans with these tributes he past in secure. The shafts of malice can not reach you. The exigencies of party politics do not harm you nor the license of an unbridled press. We know too well the motives behind these attacks and whence they come—not thank God, from the men of the right, and who fought you so manfully. For there is no mere pathetic picture in the world than that of the wounded and maimed Confederate going back to his devastated land to work and work cheerfully, to pay pensions to the Union soldier. Not from them have these attacks come, but from traitors at home and laggards in your own ranks. You had them in 1860 and we had them in '98 and have them now. But they are as powerless to stifle the generous instincts of the American people as they are to stand in the way of our Nation's destiny.

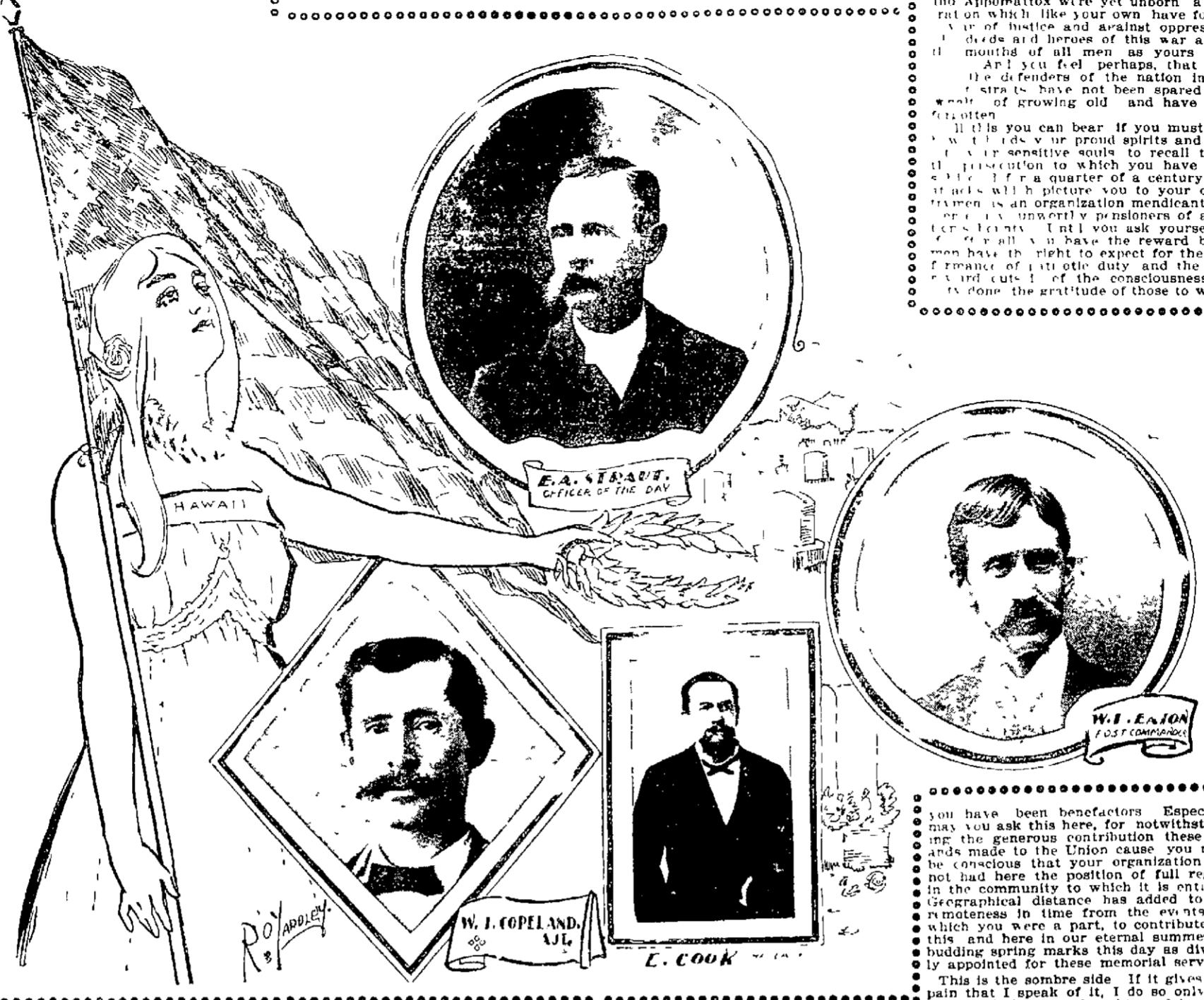
We recall with shame your persecution the spirit that were set upon you, the money of the Nation that was spent to fasten a foul stigma upon you and we rejoice with you in your triumphant vindication. That pension roll came back to you—a roll of over 900,000 names with less than fifty names erased a roll of honor is it was before and as it evermore shall be! What if in the imperfection of all human systems five hundred times fifty names had been there wrongfully? Better than that one worthy veteran should remain a monument to nation's gratitude.

Our past is indeed secure, so also is the future. Here the glories have broken. The flag you fought to save floats above you. Your departed comrades sleep in the soil of their country. You are at home thank God! And could these other silent sleepers speak, they would tell you of the ministering tenderness to these, our soldier boys—a tenderer approach that of angels—or the women of Honolulu.

The past is secure also, and so is the future. Here do not need your presence here—let all these feeble words to celebrate this day. In the words, you have just heard—words that have become immortal—the world will little note what we say, but it can never forget what they did!

So rest your souls in peace. When for the last time, you break your ranks and go to join your comrades in fighting battles as real and holler in their cause than those you have fought together in this world, there will not be wanting among the American children of this American Territory willing hands and grateful hearts to join here upon this spot their tributes of tears and flowers as we do now.

When Mr Sewall had finished, the firing squad took position and fired the three rounds blank that are the soldier's due. As the mournful volleys died away in the hills about the City of Rest, the crowd dispersed and left the graves to the tender ministrations of those who had come to mourn their own losses, and many of whom staid until the shadows gathered and the gates were closed.



Grand Army of the Republic, under roads. The gray-haired men, some with scars that gave token of the fierce combat of the Blue and Gray and others who moved uneasily on crutches saw visions of the bloody days of the '60's, and when a few minutes later they spread the flowers they carried on the turf over their dead comrades, eyes were wet with recollections of the past.

The band played 'Old Hundred' while Post Commander Eaton, of George W DeLong Post, No 45, G A R, called his comrades to attention and began the ritual of the order.

Col. George W Macfarlane, who has acted as the Queen's adviser and agent in many matters of state, left here for Washington a few days ago. He announced before taking his departure that he would remain at the national capital in her interest until the adjournment of Congress. The ex-Queen's friends hope for some financial relief for their former ruler before Congress adjourns.

When seen at the hotel last evening Helelue admitted that Liliuokalani was suffering from a cancer of the neck. The dread secret of her malady has been carefully guarded for three years and all rumors and intimations concerning the nature of the disease have been emphatically denied up to the present time. Helelue said last evening however that the ex-Queen had a troublesome cancer in the right side of her neck and that it is with the idea of continuing Dr English's treatment that he has been ordered to accompany her back to Honolulu.

The Queen he said hopes to be ultimately cured of the disease. Dr English assures her that she will be entirely rid of the troublesome malady within eighteen months. He believes that the soft climate of Hawaii will aid in her recovery and it is largely for this reason that she is going back to the islands to live. The Queen has been in very bad health in Washington. In addition to being a sufferer from cancer she has a serious tick of the grippe from which she finds it impossible to rid herself. Owing to her condition she will not say much during her brief stay in San Francisco. Contrary to her previous custom while in this city she will at end no churches nor theaters nor appear in public on any occasion whatever.

According to recently published dispatches from Washington the ex-Queen takes a very gloomy view of life on account of her failing health and her disappointment in failing to secure a pension from the Government. Her secretary however declares that she is not a victim of disappointment and that she has made no reasonable effort to awaken the Government's interest in her behalf. Sully says if the Government should offer her an annuity of \$100,000 a lump sum of \$20,000 or \$30,000 she would accept it. She is making no efforts to this end to secure such relief. The Queen's general belief is that she is giving her instructions to the Government to drive directly to California where their arrival is imminent. The Queen is a terrible but fearless woman who is attempting to be dignified and a of her excesses as America and England visited West on its own terms in their names in hotel regal and risks and was as

## POSTAL SERVICE TO BE THE FINEST

Hawaii Is to Start with Everything of the Very Best and With Nothing Lacking.

WASHINGTON May 19—There will be no Neely business in the Hawaiian Islands. The United States postal system is to be installed there on June 14th but at the close of business on the 13th every one of the seventy-eight postmasters will be required to give a full account of all Hawaiian stamps, postal cards etc, on hand, and the whole lot will be sent to headquarters here in Washington for destruction in the regular Government furnace by men under bonds.

Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden will have charge of this business since Hawaii is part of the United States and has fully prepared his plans. Everything relating to stamps, registry system, special delivery, classification of mail and all finances relating to the postal business comes under him. Today he started Inspector Hall from San Francisco to begin the work of instructing the Hawaiian postmen in the fiscal ways of the United States. At the same time he ordered \$30,000 worth of stamps, postal cards, imperf. envelopes and newspaper weights on. This supply is expected to last the Islands a long time.

On June 18 Inspector Flint who is being put through a special course in regard to post office finances will start for Hawaii to help the work of preparation and clear up all difficulties Hall may have struck. He will carry a special prepared letter of introduction to the chief of every division in Ass't Postmaster General. Madden's course giving every detail about handling post office money, keeping records and making reports so that it is expected the whole mail he will be sent in the Islands on time even with the regular business and messages ready to carry to the postmen bearing special very soon. All postmasters in the Islands will be instructed to report and give up with the post master at the time who will also in turn report to the sub-treasurer in San Francisco.

He will start with free supply of pouches, boxes, locks and other articles and will be shipped today.

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DIARRHOEA AT SANTIAGO

Charles H. Marks while acting in the 1st Div't of the 1st Inf'ty at the Second Div't of the 1st Inf'ty of the Fifth Army Corps at Santiago used a few bottles of a remedy for diarrhoea which he found to work like a charm. Dr. J. C. Duggins and Dealers in SANTIAGO M. D. & CO. Ltd Agents of the 1st Inf'ty.

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Dr. J. C. Duggins and Dealers in

the 1st Inf'ty.

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Funeral of Mrs. Campbell

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## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR

FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1900

## SEWALL AND THE VETERANS

Mr. Sewall's Decoration Day speech, which was happily short, resolved itself to the following propositions:

That the soldiers of the Civil War are living beyond their time among men who are strangers to them and to their deeds.

That the Grand Army of the Republic has not had the position of full regard in this community to which it is entitled.

That the organization as a whole has been persecuted for a quarter of a century.

It was Sadl, the Grand Vicer, who said, when his August Master showed him his latest volume of spring verse: "May my soul be the sacrifice, but this is bosh." Mr. Sewall's address was the pure elixir of bosh poured over a few commonplaces of patriotism.

To particularize! It is not true that the soldiers of the Civil War are in any sense forgotten or outgrown. To everybody but mere boys and girls, whose education in American history is yet to come, Gettysburg and Appomattox are as familiar as Manila, and more so than San Juan. There were a thousand better fights than that of San Juan in the Civil War; there were several deadlier and better matched sea battles than that of Manila; and they are living facts of history, as fresh and familiar to true Americans as the story of Trafalgar or of Waterloo is to the true Englishman, or as the immortal tale of Marathon or Thermopylae is to the modern Greek. Some things never die, and of them are the annals of heroic warfare. And some men are never passed over while they live, nor individually soon forgotten when they perish, and these are of the men who saved their country on the battle field. England cherishes the survivors of Waterloo to the last man, and is caring for the survivors of Balaclava; France built a palace for the remnant of Napoleon's conquering army; and America, far from forgetting her veterans, is spending more money to keep them in comfort than Germany pays to sustain the greatest and finest army in the world.

The second proposition which Mr. Sewall advanced—one that fairly reeks with the blatherskite politics of the man—is that the Grand Army post of Honolulu has never had proper recognition here. Surely that complaint did not come from the post itself. The only General officer belonging to it, a man of high preferment for many years, but lately had a chance to decide our loftiest judicial place. Officially, socially, every other way, the post has always been an honored institution here, and so well did it love the present Government that its members, almost to a man, volunteered to take arms against Cleveland's marines in the event that they disgraced their flag and uniform by attempting to restore Royal institutions in Hawaii. Every 30th of May Honolulu has closed its shops and offices to do honor to the Grand Army and its dead comrades. Nothing that is elsewhere done to gratify the veterans has ever been intentionally left undone here.

As to the charge of persecution for a quarter of a century, it is as baseless as Mr. Sewall's other allegations. Since the Grand Army was organized there have been seven Presidents of the United States. Six were Grand Army men, including McKinley, the present incumbent. For twenty years more than one-half the Governors of States and of the Northern Senators and Congressmen were Grand Army men, and there are a host of them in high office now. For a generation each party has striven to get Grand Army men on its tickets. Meanwhile, despite the outcries of demagogues, which never had the strength of "persecution," the pension list has steadily grown until now, according to Mr. Sewall himself, it has 900,000 names. What sort of "persecution" is it when a nation gives its veteran soldiers carte blanche to its highest political honors and to a life-long besides?

Mr. Sewall's speech, as a 30th of May address, should have had memorial qualities. Instead he saw fit to torment discontent and display cheap politics; turning aside withal, for a nasty fling at this community. It was a sorry exhibition for a man who has been a Minister of the United States and who thought himself fitted for the Gubernatorial station, but at least it was characteristic, so let it go at that.

It would be a very gratifying thing if a way was found to put the "Marines" under the American flag, but it is doubtful that either the United States or the Japanese government would consent. The matter would be quickly arranged if left to Hawaii, for until the new Spreckels' boats go on the route between Honolulu and San Francisco

## MEMORIAL DAY IN HAWAII.

Hawaii for a quarter of a century past has taken a patriotic interest in Memorial day. The reason is not only found in the vigorous and aggressive Americanism which has always pitched the tone of Hawaii's dominating white class, but in the intimate personal relation which these Islands bore to the Federal cause. Few places of equal white population in the Northern States sent a larger proportion of their citizens to the front when the Union called for help than did this city, and one of our volunteers became a general officer. Hawaii did its full share, alien land though it may have been in the cold judgments of the law, to put down the rebellion; so much indeed that the cruisers of the Confederate Navy often made no distinction between a prize flying the Hawaiian flag and one bearing the Stars and Stripes. When the Shenandoah burned the whalers at Fanning's Island, Dowsett's "Harvest" went with the rest.

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## GOOD GOVERNMENT AT ISSUE.

The Good Government Republicans are well-ahead of the machine in the Territorial Convention, thanks in large degree to the stalwart aid of Mr. Achi and his native Hawaiians. They elected the chairman in the person of Mr. Kaulukou and the secretary in the person of Mr. Hendry; and they got just the delegation to Philadelphia they wanted in the persons of Messrs. Parker, Kepoikai, Dillingham and Castle, with Mr. Parker as chairman. Having so clear a majority of votes they ought to find no trouble in putting the party on an honest basis of organization. It is against this that the minority machine now protests. Its members said last night that they can fool Achi and obtain what they want by delaying matters until the majority of the native delegates get tired and go home leaving them to run things in their own way. But if Achi is made of the stuff we think he is will fool the machine and insist at once this morning upon rules of organization which will conduce, here in Honolulu and elsewhere, to honest primaries.

Last night the machine got the organization postponed to await an interminable job of translating and printing. Then its members began talking against the "tyranny of rules." They wanted no "obstacles" to interfere with free expression, any more than highwaymen want laws to interrupt their little games on the road. Theirs is the "open primary" which they can colonize from the waterfront with the help of Lewis & Turk and from any other place where purchasable colonists are to be found—a primary in which they can defeat honest Republicans by running in Democrats and nondescripts of all kinds. We want no such primaries as these and if Achi and his friends, joined with other Good Government Republicans of whom Judge Smith of Ilio is a type, can defeat them and give the party safeguarded politics they will deserve the honors of the day.

The fight will be on this morning for pure politics. There are votes enough to win it and the responsibility of leading them properly and triumphantly in the face of the cunning politicians of the machine is great. All eyes are on Achi and Smith and their stanch and valiant allies. Will they win the battle as they ought to or succumb to the wiles of the would-be bosses?

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If Europe has concluded to back up the Sultan in any trouble he may have with the United States there will be no war over the unpaid Armenian claims.

America is not excitable enough to want to fight "all creation" to collect a small debt, so Turkey is probably safe. As for Europe, its desire to make the Sultan collection-proof, while it is also his creditor, may sometime return to plague it.

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Memorial day is of Southern origin and was borrowed by the North somewhere about the year 1870, though not with the date which the earlier spring of the South made advisable there. Its scope has been constantly broadening and now it is common for families to put flowers on the graves of their dead.

According to the Shanghai papers of the 24th inst., all the vessels of the Peiping squadron of the sadly reduced Chinese navy which were then in the neighboring waters were under orders to proceed north on the 25th inst.

A correspondent writes to the North China Daily News that rumors are ripe all over the Wenchow district indicative of unrest and possibly trouble brewing. Parties have been stuck up in many places calling upon the people to strike a blow for freedom and expel the foreigners, while in certain points flags have been raised as rallying points for the members of the Koloa Hui, incited with the sentence, "Communist is Heaven and obeying commands, let us destroy heretical sects."

Schillings' article has been given to these people to incuse a large body of troops to be called in from the country and quartered in the city. Whether this unrest is due directly to news of the state of matters in Shantung, or whether it may have been fostered by proclama-

tions in the city offering rewards for the capture of the reformer Kang Yu-

wei is hard to say.

It would be a very gratifying thing if a way was found to put the "Marines" under the American flag, but it is doubtful that either the United States or the Japanese government would consent. The matter would be quickly arranged if left to Hawaii, for until the new Spreckels' boats go on the route between Honolulu and San Francisco

At least tropical politics do not tend to ennu.

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San Francisco still maintains a press conspiracy of silence about the plague, but the dread malady is there and everybody knows it.

Mr. Hendry, the efficient secretary of the Board of Health, was indubitably the right man for permanent secretary of the convention. His election was one of the signs of good common sense which the delegates showed at the start in smashing the slate for permanent chairman and choosing Mr. Kaulukou.

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The news from South Africa is full of rumors about impending parley. It is said that the Boers will sue for peace rather than have Pretoria bombarded and its property destroyed. They have a strong lever in the threat to blow up the gold mines of the Rand and may use it at its full value in getting good terms.

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The Memorial Committee of De Long Post, having engaged Mr. Sewall to speak on Decoration Day, feels in courtesy-bound to let him down lightly. So it picks out his patriotic interludes and gives them praise. As to the charge made by Mr. Sewall that the veterans have been outgrown, that Honolulu has treated them badly or that their fellow citizens in the United States have persecuted them, the veterans maintain a dignified silence. Even courtesy does not require them to praise such balderdash as that.

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TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

News of Coast Files Abbreviated for Quick Reading.

The King of the Belgians has arrived in London.

The Southern Pacific will not build a line to Salt Lake.

Five thousand street car men at Berlin are out on a strike.

Automobiles are making their way in Central Africa as freight carriers.

The Paris police are making no progress in the search for "Gyps' abductors.

An excellent land-locked harbor has been found in Eastern Luzon, which is not down on Spanish charts.

Neely, Havana's defaulting postmaster, expected to settle in Venezuela and made large investments there.

A bronze statue of General Grant, a gift of the Grand Army to the Nation, has been erected at Washington.

The Dowager Empress of China secretly approves the "Boxer" movement and an outbreak is threatened at Peking. An American gunboat has been sent to Taku.

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# REPUBLICAN ★ CONVENTION ★ CLOSES

The convention had a warm second day session yesterday, beginning at 9:30 a. m. and ending at 12:30 last night. There were many scenes of excitement. A. S. Humphreys raised a general row by ausing his law-partner, Lorrin Andrews, of having framed the primary rules with an idea of freezing the natives out. He did not mention Andrews' name, but clearly indicated him. The charge brought Judge Smith of Hills to his feet, who could not deny it, as he had no personal knowledge of Mr. Andrews' statements, but it was soon made clear to the friends of Mr. Andrews that he had been shamefully misrepresented. Humphreys had convinced some of the natives, however, and Curtis Lauke, a staunch upholder of the primary rules, turned against them and made a threatening speech, even advising the natives to secede and form a party of their own. Loebenstein then moved to lay the rules and regulations of the Republican party on the table. Humphreys seconded the motion, but it did not carry. A discussion followed and Carl Smith defended the committee. The result was a compromise on the rules which seems to make them fair—or at least acceptable. The final business of the convention was to appoint a Territorial central committee of thirty names.

## THE MORNING'S WORK.

### Clarence White & Sudders at the Roar of the Machine.

The convention resumed its work yesterday morning at 9:30. The members struggled in after the hour scheduled for the convention to be called to order. The tardiness in starting was also due to the fact that the report of the Committee on Rules and Regulations had not been printed as promised. The report was to have been the first order of business after the reading of the minutes, and its absence caused the convention members to resort to devious methods of killing time until it was brought in.

Secretary Hendry began the reading of the minutes which were voluminous, including stenographic reports of speeches and motions. There was a whispered conversation among certain members to defer the reading of the full report as it delayed the other business which the delegates were anxious to get to work on. This was the election of alternate delegates. It was suggested, however, that the reading of the full minutes was one way to kill time.

### Humphreys Criticized.

As the Secretary concluded his reading, A. S. Humphreys arose and criticized a portion of the minutes in which certain words were attributed to him and which he declared were words substituted for his own. He wished them corrected. He then stated his exact words of the evening before.

"Mr. Chairman," he said, "I arise to a question of privilege. I think it is the duty of the Secretary, if he intends to quote members who are on the floor literally, to do so, and not substitute his own language. I am made to say that I would vote against one of the persons who was nominated as a delegate to the National Convention." I did not say that, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Convention. I said that I intended to vote against W. R. Castle. That is the exact language I used." The Secretary was instructed to correct his minutes accordingly, and

Mr. Humphreys sat down. He and Mr. Achil and Mr. Loebenstein both asked for minor corrections, and the minutes were adopted.

### White as a Shudder.

Before the Convention could get down to its routine of work, C. M. White of the Fourth District arose and asked for privilege, as he too, had something he wanted to say and which he considered the delegates should hear. It was a complaint against the Advertiser, and a childish desire to "square" himself on the floor of the Convention. After clearing his throat and planting his feet firmly on the floor, he said:

"Gentlemen, we have had our little differences of opinions since the beginning of this Convention, but I think we have performed our duties with great faithfulness. I notice in this morning's issue, the Advertiser has discovered there has been a 'machine' in our midst."

The word machine was dwelt upon with great emphasis.

"A machine, gentlemen, is something that is tangible," he continued. "It is a thing generated by steam or electricity, and has fixtures. Consequently I went to the trouble of looking up in the dictionary the word 'machine,' I looked up the word 'missionary' too and found that it meant a man who runs a 'machine.' Later on in the same paper I see that those who ran the machine are the twenty-nine who voted for Loebenstein.

"Now I myself am perfectly innocent of the matter and I SHUDDER WITH HORROR to think I have been designated as a 'machine man.' I wish to place myself right before this Convention and the other twenty-eight as to just what I am. It is some satisfaction to know later on in the Advertiser that we were not the men who ran the machine. It has discovered that E. R. Hendry was elected, so we cannot be charged with being 'machine men' in that instance. Mr. Achil, Mr. Farmer and others I think are the ones who voted for Mr. Towse for Secretary. If that is true they ought to express their contrition for it on the floor of this Convention. When I think that I have sat in the Masonic Lodge and ridden in the same street car with the Secretary, I am very much horrified to think I have made a mistake and become 'machine man.' If it is the sense that this is a 'machine,' I think it is the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms to forthwith remove it from the hall. I think we should place ourselves on record in the matter."

### Alas! Poor White!

White looked as if he was about to put a motion to that effect before the

convention, but as not a hand of applause was given his flow of oratory, and an icy coldness seemed to be manifested toward him by the entire delegation, he hesitated, and then sat down, rather bewildered at the lack of appreciation of his attack in the interest of "non-machine" politics.

Loebenstein moved for the order of business for the day.

Robertson stated that the report in question would not be ready until about 12 o'clock.

Cecil Brown moved that the Convention proceed with the election of alternate delegates. A motion to this effect was carried.

Mr. Kahookano nominated Henry Waterhouse, C. A. Brown, Robert Rycroft and Curtis P. Lauke. Mr. Hous of the Second District placed in nomination Henry Waterhouse, C. A. Brown, Robert Rycroft and C. B. Wilson. C. M. White, the "shudderer" of the Fourth District, seconded the last nomination.

Mr. Humphreys created a stir at this juncture by rising to a question of privilege, stating that he saw talking on the floor of the Convention a member of the Fifth District and an outsider. He requested that the Sergeant-at-Arms do his duty and eject the gentleman. A moment later Mr. Humphreys jumped to his feet and demanded that his request be complied with, stating that the gentleman to whom he referred was the "shudderer" of the Fourth District, seconded the last nomination.

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## REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

(Continued from Page 1)

## Holstein Temporary Secretary.

H. L. Holstein of Hawaii was placed in nomination for temporary secretary by W. C. Achi. Wm. Sheldon of Maui nominated an outsider, but withdrew the name upon learning that temporary convention's officers were being elected. Archie Gillian moved that the nominations close and that Mr. Achi be instructed to cast the ballot for his nominee. This was done with great ceremony. The single ballot was deposited in the chairman's hands.

Mr. Holstein was conducted to the stand by Mr. Achi and accepted the position in a happy brief speech: "This is a deep honor conferred upon me, and I thank you sincerely. There is one thing to which I wish to call your attention, and that is, that in electing me, you have recognized Hawaii, which as you know is a Republican stronghold. Their slogan is not 'No haole need apply,' but 'No Democrats need apply.'

Then the convention got down to business.

Cecil Brown moved that the chair appoint a committee of six, one from each district, to act upon credentials, and the chairman of each district was appointed, as follows: First District, A. B. Loebenstein; Second, J. D. Paris; Third, A. N. Kepokai; Fourth, Geo. W. Smith; Fifth, E. Johnson; Sixth, Dr. Sandow.

Loebenstein requested the chair to instruct the committee to retire to examine the credentials, which was granted and a recess of ten minutes was taken.

Upon resumption of the convention work, George W. Smith reported eighty delegates present, regular delegates and proxies.

## Committee on Rules.

Judge Carl S. Smith of the Hilo delegation moved that a committee of seven on rules and regulations be appointed for the conduct of the convention. J. D. Paris moved an amendment that the appointments be made so as to give each district one member on the committee. White moved that the chairman appoint one member to the committee, who shall act as chairman, and then make the other appointments as suggested by delegate Paris. Mr. Smith declined to accept Mr. White's amendment.

A delegate from Molokai, Mr. D. H. Kahauulelo, then warmed up the conversation by a fiery speech in Hawaiian, in which he stated that as the convention has unanimously elected its chairman, the latter should be given free rein to appoint his committees.

Mr. White again took the floor and said he had only one protest to make, that each chairman of a delegation was supposed to represent his delegates and district, and he thought that if appointments were left with these chairmen, the best interests of each district would be represented. He said the vote for chairman had been 49 to 29, and the majority had things their own way. He protested that the remarks of Mr. Kahauulelo were not in order. A. V. Gear retorted that the remarks were in perfect order. The delegates from Molokai then "got his blood up" and pitched into the debate with vehemence. As interpreted, he stated: "I don't think the protest of Mr. White is well taken. The vote for the chairman was made unanimous, therefore, the 49 is not going back on the 29. The 29 simply went in with the 49 and made everything unanimous."

## Too Much Talking.

A delegate from the rear part of the room took the floor and remarked dryly: "It seems to me we are doing too much in the talking line. It is like the ministers who get up into the sixteenth and seventeenth parts of their talk. It looks to me as if we would eclipse the records of the ministers. I say let's get down to work." This little speech had good effect and a more defined program was begun.

A third district delegate said that without wishing to cast any slur upon his chairman, yet he thought it would be best to appoint a man from each district who knew something of rules.

Loebenstein began to show signs of weariness at the great amount of wind in the convention without any compensating results, and said that as far as he knew none of the members had brought their mattresses with them to camp out. He thought the convention business should proceed more expeditiously.

A cross-fire of remarks which amounted to nothing, got most of the men very considerably mixed up as to whether officers and committees were being chosen for temporary or permanent organization. A Maui delegate said that the chair should only appoint one man on the committee, allowing the Districts to elect their own members. Some members had spoken several times when Loebenstein raised a point of order, which was sustained by the chair.

George Hons moved as an amendment that one member be chosen by the chair and the other six be elected by the general convention. His amendment was voted on before the house and lost. Paris' amendment that one delegate from each District be appointed was put and carried.

## Chair Appoints Them.

The personnel of the committee on rules and regulations for the temporary organization of the convention was then made up by the chair, as follows:

Judge Carl S. Smith, First District; A. Fraser, Second; W. O. Alken, Third; C. B. Brown, Fourth; W. C. Achi, Fifth; J. K. Kanunual, Sixth. Judge Kauhi was appointed member-at-large. The latter withdrew in favor of George W. Smith, who declined the offer.

C. M. White then moved that a committee on resolutions, consisting of five members, be appointed, but insisted there was no obligation on the chair to appoint him as a member of it.

Curtis Jankeia did not see the necessity of appointing any more committee than the permanent organization was ready to be effected. He thought the convention was anti-slavery, "I mean that all future appointments be deferred until the permanent organization of the convention is to be effected." The motion was lost. White's motion was put to the house and carried, and the

chair made the following selection of members for the committee on resolutions: A. G. M. Robertson, A. N. Kepokai, C. P. Jankeia, George W. Smith and A. B. Loebenstein. The announcement was greeted with applause.

George W. Smith then arose and moved that the day being Memorial Day, out of respect for the nation's honored dead the convention should adjourn itself until half past seven o'clock in the evening, which was promptly carried.

## THE EVENING SESSION.

Delegates Elected and Adjournment Till This Morning.

Last evening's session of the Republican convention was marked by a few incidents which partook of the nature of clash between factions. The report of the committee appointed to draft rules and regulations for the use of the Convention in its deliberations also brought in a lengthy report as to the manner in which the Republican party should be governed by precincts, districts and in the Island group as a whole.

A. S. Humphreys attacked the report upon the conclusion of its reading by Judge Smith of the Hilo delegation, and asked that it be referred back to the committee whence it originated, with instructions from the chair to strike out all such portions of it as related to the permanent organization of the Territorial Republican Party, and the rules and by-laws which were framed therein tending to place a governing hand upon every precinct and club gathering.

## Meeting Called to Order.

The meeting was called to order by chairman Kaulukou at 7:45 p. m. Judge Smith of the First District read a type-written report of the committee appointed at the morning session, as stated above. It was a long draft, covering in detail every portion of club, precinct, district and Island Republican organization to be placed in the hands of a Central Committee. He announced that the report had the unanimous vote of the committee which framed it. At the conclusion of the reading Judge Smith said there was a matter he had been requested to speak of verbally, which was the election of a permanent chairman and permanent secretary of the permanent organization. It was the vote of the committee that the permanent secretary could be a person not necessarily a delegate to the convention.

At this point it was suggested that the report should be read in the Hawaiian language. Jankeia thought the reading of it should be deferred until a later time. It was moved that W. C. Achi make a brief summary of the report in the Hawaiian language. Endeavors were made to have the reading deferred, but Mr. Achi carried his point and explained it to the native members very briefly.

## Humphreys Makes a Speech.

Delegate Humphreys then took the floor and made a quick attack upon the report. He said: "I believe that if this report is adopted it will have the effect of depriving the Republicans of these Islands of that rule which they should enjoy. I believe this committee have exceeded the powers given it by this convention. It was to draft the form and organization of rules for this convention. It, however, has gone further. It has said to the other Islands, to every district, to every precinct, to every club just exactly how they shall be governed. These by-laws, as I can call them by no other name, are as cumbersome as the revised statutes of the United States. The organization of a party should be simple. It should be so plain that a man could read it as he runs. Tell you plainly that it would take a Philadelphia lawyer to unravel that report and make anything out of it. I submit, in all due respect to the intelligence of the Republican party in these Islands, the report of organization should be made more simple and not so elaborate or labored. I don't believe there is any scheme in it, or any machine behind it, for if there is any such thing up a person's sleeve it is bound to slip out. The committee has exceeded the powers given it this morning, and I move that the report be referred back to the committee with instructions to strike out of the report such portions of it which refer to the organization of the club, the precinct, the district."

Considerable applause followed Humphreys' speech. He was followed a moment later by A. B. Loebenstein of the Hilo delegation, of which Mr. Carl Smith was also a member. He seconded A. Humphreys' motion, stating that the duties entrusted to the committee were merely to formulate rules for the guidance of the convention and to govern it in its deliberations. He averred that the committee had gone beyond its powers, as it had formulated a plan for the government of the permanent organization.

## Achi a Leader.

W. C. Achi stated that he could not understand that the exceptions to the report taken by Humphreys and Loebenstein were well taken. He was surprised to hear Mr. Humphreys, whom he considered a bright lawyer, state he could not understand what Judge Smith had read.

"Read in his mother tongue," continued Achi amid roars of laughter. "I cannot understand that. Maybe he had something else going on in his mind then."

He felt that the committee had done its duty. It had made rules for the guidance of the precinct, so as to get more politics and elections. "We had a bad election in the Fifth district the other night, and we don't want it to occur again," said Achi. "Maybe Mr. Smith read too fast for Mr. Humphreys. Maybe he doesn't want to understand it. I think it is one of these what you call it—oh, yes, a merry-go-round way thing. [Laughter.] It is a trick of politicians when they are going to lose a point to do something like this and make it go backward. I don't believe the delegates of this convention will follow his advice. I ask you, gentlemen, to go forward and not backward. His report was made by Cecil Brown assisting in its construction. He read and corrected it, and I may say that most of that report was made by him. There are two Circuit Judges on that committee. I don't see how Mr. Humphreys can dare to come before this convention and say this report is not good. Why, he is about 200 miles away."

from Hilo. [Laughter.] I believe it is my duty to ask you to adopt this report as read."

## Judge Smith Can Talk.

Judge Smith during the progress of Mr. Achi's speech was getting a little nervous and anxious to take the floor. He got it as soon as Achi sat down, and kept it for quite a while, until he had explained his position with reference to the report.

This report was the result of the meeting I made before the house this morning, which was discussed at length, and some warmth was put into it. The committee was appointed. We finished the report at 6 o'clock. It behoves me to question some of the remarks of Mr. Humphreys and Mr. Loebenstein. The matters which were so forcefully put by Mr. Humphreys present a number of questions. The most important is whether this committee has exceeded its powers. I was not surprised when Mr. Humphreys arose to make the speech which he delivered here. I heard it intimated this afternoon that such an attack would be made against this report—that the knife would be stuck into the heart of it. I give my view. We of the committee talked with eminent men and received the advice of people eminent in this convention. It was not until tonight that a question seemed to be ripe as to whether this committee had the right to file upon this convention a report and to offer you the fundamental law to govern this party. You can say by your vote whether this committee exceeded its authority. Mr. Humphreys does not love the principles of the Republican party one whit more than I do. We are simply giving the basis upon which to work. You have a starting point and that is all the committee intended to give you."

## Humphreys Opposed.

J. D. Paris of the Second District stated that he understood the committee had the power to draft rules for the general organization of the Republican party. He did not think the committee exceeded its powers, and did not believe in throwing the report back in the face of the committee. George McLeod made an original motion that the report be translated into the Hawaiian language, printed and placed in the hands of the delegates at today's session. Mr. Farmer of the Sixth District thought the convention should proceed with the election of the permanent chairman and secretary, and get down to the business of the election of delegates to the national convention.

## Humphreys Replies Hotly.

Humphreys again arose to reply to Judge Smith. He said he had the courage of his convictions at all times. He spoke of David W. Hill's eschewing the national platform, which was shown him by a committee, saying his only platform was "I am a Democrat." He thought with the elements in these Islands it was sufficient to enable him to bear to the borders of the group the platform, "I am a Republican," which would be sufficient. With the large report handed in the convention and every one would be embarrassed by the technical resolutions there. He did not impeach the honesty or integrity of the gentleman on the committee. He did not challenge any of them, and admitted the members of the committee. The ablest men were apt to make mistakes. There were portions of the report which should be criticized, and he believed he had a right to rise and object to anything he did not agree to.

## Debate Grows Tiresome.

Others took part in the debate which began to stretch itself out into a never-ending series of fiery speeches. W. O. Aiken, as a member of the committee, said he had no intention of "freezing anybody out." C. B. Wilson arose amid cries of "Question! Question!" and said he thought a vote upon McLeod's motion would be taken by the other members of the committee. C. M. White inquired whether the deferring of action on the report would prevent the convention from going ahead with other matters. John Scott moved that the report be made the first business of the convention today. Humphreys called the attention of the chair that his motion to refer the report back to the committee to strike out certain portions of it, had been seconded by Loebenstein. Humphreys' motion was put to the house and was lost. Farmer moved to proceed with the election of permanent chairman and secretary. Let's do something. Achi raised a point of order, and moved that the convention reconsider its vote upon the report, and take up the last part which referred to the government of the temporary organization. He wanted the chair to rule Farmer out of order and rule his motion in. Desky moved that as an amendment to McLeod's motion, the speeches be limited to five minutes. Achi said he was out of order, and he was sustained by the chair. Farmer made another move to get a consideration of his motion, but was quashed by the chair. Aiken was voted to know if the election of permanent officers was overruled and inquired whether the convention had the right to suspend its rules and proceed to the elections. He was told such a course needed the unanimous consent of the convention. Achi began raising more points of order. The chair then moved that the election of officers was in order.

## If Not, Why Not, Makes Fun.

A. V. Gear moved that the temporary chairman be made the permanent chairman of the convention. Cries of "Question!" greeted the nomination, and Loebenstein moved that the secretary be instructed by the chair to cast one ballot for J. L. Kaulukou. Temporary Secretary Holstein was confused for a moment, and was at a loss to know how to proceed. He jumped to the floor and went over to Loebenstein with a look of inquiry on his face. Finally Loebenstein lay down into his own pocket, dug up a piece of paper which looked like a halftick, which the secretary bore in triumph on the platform and wrote upon it the name, "J. L. Kaulukou." Sallies of laughter greeted this proceeding, as Mr. Loebenstein was the defeated candidate for the position of temporary chairman. The piece of paper which Loebenstein handed to the secretary bore the name of the doughty Hilo delegate (himself) in big black letters which had to be scratched out. Kaulukou will have the ballot framed. Chardin Kaulukou was greeted with applause. A. V. Gear then moved that nominations be declared open for the election of permanent secretary.

## Towsé Was Defeated.

Mr. Kepokai of the Third District nominated P. L. Towsé, C. M. White of the Fourth District nominated E. R. Hendry. The nominations were closed and the chair appointed A. B. Loebenstein and Clarence Crabbe as tellers. Seventy-eight votes were cast, of which Mr. Hendry received forty-one and Mr. Towsé thirty-seven. One vote put in by a wag on it the names of Sam Parker and Judge Kepokai; someone yelled "Slave!" and Sam smiled. Mr. Hendry was declared elected, and Mr. Humphreys was appointed to escort him to the platform, which was done amid applause. Hendry made the shortest speech of the evening. I said to myself, "How do you know if it was all he said?" George McLeod moved that a sergeant-at-arms be elected, and nominated B. H. Wright. C. B. Wilson nominated C. B. Kanakai, who declined the honor, stating he wanted the chair to keep his seat as a delegate. One ballot was cast for Mr. Wright and he was declared elected. James B. Boyd was nominated as treasurer. Boyd demurred but was cried down, and was elected. Boyd's speech was, "Sir down."

## Report on Resolutions.

A. G. M. Robertson, chairman of the committee on resolutions, then read the following report:

We the Republicans of the Territory of Hawaii, in convention assembled, do hereby declare our adherence to the principles of the Republican party of the United States, and so far as we can, pledge our heart support to the party and its policy.

We endorse the foreign policy of the administration of President McKinley and congratulate the Republican party and its leaders on the position taken which resulted in the annexation of Hawaii. We appreciate and are thankful for the moral terms of the Act which was passed. We will consider it a Territory of the Union.

We look forward with eager interest to the laying of a cable that will connect the Territory with the Mainland of the world, and to the speedy completion of the Nicaragua canal, whereupon Hawaii will become in fact the cross roads of the Pacific.

We favor the speedy enactment of laws for the establishment of such county and municipal governments as may be necessary to bring the conduct of our local affairs into full accord with the principles of American institutions and the principles of our republic.

We believe in the homestead principle and the enactment of such laws as will, with the least difficulty and expense, provide homes for the many.

We call upon all citizens and voters in the Territory who are in sympathy with the principles of the Republican party, and in favor of good government to join our ranks and associate themselves with the party that has ever stood for liberty and progress.

We believe in the interests of Hawaii can best be trusted in the hands of the party that gave to the country a Lincoln and a Grant, a Garfield and a McKinley.

Respectfully submitted,

A. G. M. ROBERTSON,  
Geo. W. SMITH,  
C. P. JAUKEA,  
A. B. LOEBENSTEIN,  
A. N. KEPOKAI,  
Committee on Resolutions.

## Electoral of Delegates.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES.

The reading of the resolution was punctuated with cheering, and it was adopted with enthusiasm. The convention then proceeded to the election of four delegates and four alternates to the National Convention, naming the nominees by districts. A. B. Loebenstein, for the First District, in a happy speech, nominated Sam Parker, whose name was greeted with cheers. The Second District nominated B. F. Dillingham, the third named Judge A. N. Kepokai; the Fourth named C. A. Brown, the Fifth the name of W. R. Castle, in conjunction with Sam Parker. B. F. Dillingham and Judge Kepokai. Mr. Farmer, for the Sixth District, seconded the nomination of W. R. Castle. Each nomination was accompanied by a speech accentuating the good qualities of each candidate.

The nomination of delegates was then closed, and a five minutes' recess taken before the voting commenced. After the recess, Clarence Crabbe arose and desired to withdraw his nomination of C. A. Brown. Humphreys objected to this and said he would vote against Castle. Four men were then appointed. The ballot was called at the ballot, and the voting was proceeded with. Seventy-seven ballots were cast, with the following result:

Sam Parker, 76; Judge A. N. Kepokai, 74; B. F. Dillingham, 69; W. R. Castle, 68; C. A. Brown, 2; Kepokai, 1.

After considerable argument as to the next time of meeting, it was voted that the hour of 10 o'clock this morning should be the hour. In the convention today the first order of business will be the consideration of the report of the committee on rules and organization, which is to be printed. The selection of alternate delegates will be made the next order of business. The appointment of a finance committee will be a necessary feature.

## The Great Wealth is Health.

Many a rich man suffering and sick would give all his wealth for the return of good health. Rich and poor can keep healthy if they pay attention to nature's warnings of approaching disease. If your liver is sluggish, if you feel dull, drowsy, or inactive; if your heart doesn't pump right, palpates, thumps, sometimes vigorously and sometimes faintly; if your bowels are inactive, or overactive; if your stomach fails you; if your kidneys fail to act naturally; your health is threatened; but there is still help for you if you will take Kickapoo Indian Sagwa. You must act quickly. Disease is progressive; you must stop it at once.

Kickapoo Indian Sagwa will do it. Hobron Drug Co., agents for Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

## DECORATION DAY.

Bring your choicer flowers.

May-time now is here,

And this is the season,

Memory holds dear;

Cull your fragrant blossoms,

Deck each lonely grave,

Place a flag above it,

# TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT

Justice Frear Talks Up on That Subject.

## CONGRESS FAVERED HAWAII

Learned Speaker Before the Triangle Club, Tells of Advantages Given Us.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

An appreciative audience listened to the address of Justice Frear last evening on Territorial Government, given at the Young Men's Christian Association hall. His remarks were not in the form of a lecture, but given merely as an instructive talk to those who desired to know more fully what a Territorial form of government means to Hawaii, and what benefits were given to this country by Congress not received by other territories of the United States.

The Judge was primed with information of all kinds bearing upon the recent acts of Congress relating to Hawaii, and exhibited the volume containing all the laws, both civil and penal, as well as the legislative laws of the last session, which was printed at the Government printing office within five days.

Speaking of the establishment of laws in a newly organized territory, Judge Frear said:

"Congress is the legislative power in a Territory. Where does Congress get this authority? There is nothing said in the Constitution about Territories. Well, the Constitution authorizes Congress to declare war, and this gives it the right to acquire Territory by conquest. The Constitution authorizes the President of the United States to make treaties, and under this caption to acquire territory by cession or treaty. It also confers upon Congress the authority to admit new states into the Union. So in these three ways Congress has the power to acquire new territory. When this is done, the United States owns that territory and no one else has any right to it. Congress derives this power to legislate in Territories because it owns these territories by right. Whether Congress is limited by other provisions of the Constitution is a question upon which there is a great difference of opinion."

"Speaking of Territorial Government in particular, I will state there are a great many varieties under that heading. You will remember that on July 4 last year at the Opera House, a resolution was adopted by all present asking Congress to extend the Constitution and Laws of the United States to these Islands. Had these been taken literally, it would be rather ridiculous to say the least. Congress has never given any of the Territories the benefits of the general laws, and especially to land acquired in the manner I have spoken of."

"Congress makes a specific act to meet the needs of each territory. If Congress should extend the laws of the United States to these Islands, we would have a great number of inconsistent laws conferred upon us."

"Territorial Government is generally divided into three classes: The executive, legislative and judicial. The executive department is very much the same in all the territories. The provision in our territorial act so far as the Governor and Secretary are concerned, is almost word for word the same as in the very first Territorial Act made in 1787. In fact, in all cases there is a Governor and Secretary. These two and the other officers of a territory are appointed by the President of the United States for four years. The Governor has the enforcement of the laws and is commander of the territorial militia; he can veto bills passed by the legislature. The Secretary keeps the records of the legislature and of the territory, makes reports to Washington, and acts for the Governor in his absence."

"As to the legislatures and laws we find a great variety. There are three kinds of laws enforced in a territory; first, the territorial act itself which takes the place of the Constitution. Then there are the general Federal laws passed by Congress, and in each territorial act there is some provision like this: 'The Constitution and laws so far as applicable will have the same power in territories as elsewhere.'

"Then there is the third-class of laws, the great body of laws relating to matters of detail, such as the formation of our own legislature, and court procedure. Who passes those laws? In some of the Territories there is no legislative body, as in Alaska and the Indian Territory. In Alaska, Congress is undertaking to give the Territory a civil code of its own; last year it passed the penal code. Alaska has never had this heretofore."

"In some cases Congress has simply said, as in the case of Indian Territory, that the laws of Arkansas will become the laws of the territory. They just took them bodily and put them into Indian Territory. The same occurred in Alaska when the Oregon laws were lifted bodily to become the laws of the territory. In the very first Territory organized in 1787, there was no legislature; Congress said that the governor and judges of the territory might select such laws as they thought best from the laws of the thirteen original colonies or states. In some Territories there were no laws already there to enforce. Such was the case in Oklahoma, which was made in a day, so to speak. Congress then said the laws of Nebraska should be the laws of Oklahoma. Now in the case of Porto Rico and Hawaii, Congress says the laws already in force will, for Hawaiian Islands

continue to be the laws, until the legislature makes certain changes."

"In some cases we find that the legislature is not elected by the people it is appointed, that was the case with the territory of Orleans where the President was to appoint thirteen of the most discreet and fit property holders to be legislators. In Porto Rico the lower house is elected by the people and the upper house is appointed."

"As to the judiciary department of a Territory, I will state that there are two sovereignties—the United States or Federal and the State. In each State we find two sets of judges, and two sets of courts. In a Territory where there is no legislature and where only one set of laws governs, we find only one set of courts. Where there are Federal and Territorial courts, appeals may be taken from them to the higher Federal courts. In Porto Rico there is another form just authorized for Porto Rico. They have two sets of courts, where an appeal can be taken from the Territorial to the Federal courts. Then we have a fourth kind in Hawaii. We are to have two sets of judges, Federal and Territorial, but no appeal lies from the Territorial judges to the Federal judges. As far as our judicial system is concerned we are on the same footing as a State."

"In regard to delegates to Congress from the territories, these are allowed upon the floor of the House, but have no vote. A delegate is allowed from Porto Rico, but he is a delegate only to the executive branch of the government in Washington."

"One thing that Congress has granted to Hawaii which has never before been granted to any other Territory is that the Governor is entitled to call upon the Army and Navy of the United States for assistance, to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and declare martial law. This is because we are so far away from the Mainland. The United States has left the control of the land laws in the hands of the Territorial Government. That is another thing never before granted; they have always heretofore rested in the control of the National Government. We are to control all the revenue derived from the public lands of Hawaii."

"Further, all the officers are to be selected from among persons who are bona fide citizens of these islands. That is a provision against carpetbagging. The President is not going to send a lot of men among us to see what they can make out of us."

"I want to remind you that this is the most liberal and most advanced Territorial Act that Congress has ever passed. It brings us nearer to statehood than Congress has ever made possible to any other acquired territory. The President, Congress and the people, have taken an unusual interest in Hawaii, and it behoves us to maintain a pure and efficient government, a government we can take pride in, and we will prove to the people of the United States that Hawaii is worthy of statehood."

### BUSTACE OUT.

The books of the Kamalo Sugar Company were turned over to the new officers and directors yesterday by Frank Hustace upon the payment of the \$3,000 which was due him for money personally advanced during his incumbency as agent for the plantation.

Director Hitchcock busied himself yesterday forenoon in effecting the transfer of the stock books. A stockholder who owes money on the fourth and fifth assessments was approached and agreed to advance \$2,000 on the \$3,000 on condition that another stockholder advance the remainder. Mr. Hitchcock soon arranged for this amount in cash and upon its presentation to Frank Hustace he received in return all the books and papers belonging to the company.

A meeting of the officers and directors will be held this afternoon to consider plans for the calling in of the money due on the fourth and fifth assessments. It is understood that the directors will issue a notice calling for the principal due on the two assessments, without interest.

The notice will probably be posted tomorrow morning, giving thirty days' time in which to make the payments. This will give people on the other Islands who own stock in the company ample time to come forward and pay their assessments if they desire to keep their shares.

Also it is probable that a notice will be given tomorrow for the removal of the injunction suit begun a short time ago to prevent the sale of delinquent stock. If all the assessments are paid up, something like \$28,000 will be accumulated, which will pay up all bills pending against the plantation and leave balance for working expenses.

The Hawaiian Trust and Investment Company is now the treasurer of the company and will be ready today to receive the delinquent assessments and will make transfers of stock if required.

### NO GLANDERS ON HAWAII.

Veterinarian Shaw Reports Absence of That Disease.

Government Veterinarian Shaw, who returned yesterday from an inspection tour of the horses and mules on Hawaii, reports that he found no epidemic of glanders raging on the big island as had been reported. At Olaoa where the disease had been reported as having gained such headway, he found no glanders whatever.

This contradicts Dr. Elliott's report of the sickness at the plantation. He stated that a few cases of glanders were found, but these were not alarming. Every district was investigated and the general health of the animals was fair.

### A CARD OF THANKS.

I wish to say that I feel under lasting obligations for what Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has done for our family. We have used it in so many cases of coughs, lung troubles and whooping cough, and it has always given the most perfect satisfaction, we feel greatly indebted to the manufacturers of this remedy and wish them to please accept our hearty thanks.—Respectfully, Mrs. S. Doty, Des Moines, Iowa. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers BENSON, SMITH & CO., Ltd., Agents.

# FOR PLUMBING

## Health Board Adopts Regulations.

Sanitary Districts Defined -- Strict Rules to be Published Governing Workmanship.

The Board of Health held a special meeting yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Most of the afternoon was devoted to the passage of the rules of the Board of Health defining the sanitary district of Honolulu and regulating the plumbing thereon. There were twenty-five sections and each was passed upon separately, and make up a set of iron-clad rules which will make efficient sanitary plumbing in Honolulu in the future. The rules will be published as soon as corrections can be made by the committee having the matter in hand. The sanitary district is outlined in the following paragraph:

Section 1. The territory included within the following described boundary is to be known as the Sanitary District of Honolulu, beginning at a point on the sea shore due south of Diamond Head lighthouse, thence running to the Government survey station, Leahi, then to

the Government survey station Kaimu, thence to the Government survey station Maumae, thence along the ridge of land on the west side of Kailolo valley to the boundary line between Kona and Koahaupoko districts, thence in a north-easterly direction along said boundary line to the extreme north boundary of Kailoli valley, thence in a south-westerly direction along the ridge of land on the boundary line between Kona and Koahaupoko districts to the sea shore, thence along the sea shore to the point of beginning.

A discussion arose over the question of causing all old plumbing in buildings already erected to be made to conform with the new regulations within one year. At the time the rules go into effect, it was suggested that in many buildings, the old plumbing is good, but not perhaps conforming to that desired in new buildings. It was finally decided to make this provision, by striking out the words "one year," and allow the sentence to read, "the Board of Health may, extend the time, leaving it up to the Board to order certain plumbing fixtures changed if they find it necessary."

### A COACHMAN'S STORY.

"Rheumatism," said a reading physician not long since, "may attack any body, but is especially the disease of age and poverty. The immediate cause is an militant poison in the blood, which becomes lodged in those parts of the system where the circulation has least force, sets up a more or less violent inflammation. This poison is always associated with impaired digestion on the part of the stomach and liver, and the amount of it in the system is increased by the inactivity of the creative organs, particularly the skin, bowels and kidneys."

Assuming the correctness of this view,

the following conclusion is clearly ar-

riveable from it, namely, that to relieve

or cure a case of rheumatism we should

seek, first, to prevent the formation of

the poison by correcting the impar-

tient digestion, and, second, to stimulate the

skin, bowels and kidneys, that the

may throw it off, or, in other words,

we must try to purify the blood. Out-

ward applications, although they may

do, mortify pain at certain inflam-

ed spots, cannot, in the nature of things, eradicate the cause of the disease.

The following case illustrates the

truth of this theory, and should be at-

tentively studied by all who are af-

flicted with gout and rheumatism—the

two ailments being, under different

names, practically the same thing.

"Sixteen years ago I had an attack

of rheumatic gout which affected all my

joints, giving me intense pain. My

hands, feet and shoulders were puffed

up and swollen, and for many weeks I

suffered martyrdom. After this I was

from time to time subject to rheuma-

tism, sometimes appearing in one part

and then in another. For five years I suf-

fered like this.

"In the autumn of 1855, whilst in the

employ of a doctor at Bayswater, a

coachman, my eyes became affected,

and I was almost blind, not being able

to see either the numbers or names of

the streets I drove along. My eyes

were like a piece of liver, and the doc-

tor I was with sent me first to an eye

specialist, and afterwards gave me a

note and I went to St. Mary's Hospital,

Paddington, where I was attended as an

outdoor patient for nine months.

"I was so bad I had to give up my

employment. The doctors at the hos-

pital made a thorough examination of

my eyes and said they were sound, and

that my affection was caused by the

rheumatic gout. They gave me medi-

cines and drops for the eyes; also

placed blisters behind the ears and on

the temples, but I was little better for

anything.

"Some days I was better and then

worse, and I feared I should lose my

sight altogether. In July, 1856, my

brother came to London on a visit, and

urged me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup,

as he thought it would drive the rheu-

matism out of my system. I got a bot-

tle of this medicine from Whiteley's, in

Westbourne Grove, and after taking

two bottles I was wonderfully better.

My sight returned, and I felt better of

myself. When I had taken six bottles I

was as well as ever, and have since been

well. You can publish this letter and

refer anyone to me. (Signed) Joseph

Parker, 21 Blomfield Street, West-

bourne Square, Bayswater, July 1st,

1856."

Mr. Parker is a respectable man and

worthy of implicit confidence. He is

now in the employ of Mr. Whiteley,

the famous purveyor of whom he bought

Mother Seigel's Syrup in the time of his

necessity. The cure is certainly re-

markable, and demonstrates the truth

of the proposition, now admitted by the

highest medical authorities, that rheu-

matism is a disease of the blood, caused

at the root of it, by chronic dyspep-

sia, and indigestion. Mother Seigel's

